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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST  
OVERCAST.  
Barometer 29.62.

April 12, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 72  
Humidity 85 95

April 12, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 66 2 p.m. 73  
Humidity 86 93

7634 日一廿月二潤

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1917.

四拜禮 號二十月四英曆 1917  
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.  
636 PER ANNUM.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### THE BRITISH PUSH.

Canadian Premier's Views.

London, April 11, 5.15 a.m.

Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, interviewed by Reuter, said:—"The great victory just won in France is a glorious beginning of the renewed British offensive. It is especially interesting to me, as a month ago I saw the Vimy Ridge, and realized, from what I saw and was told, the strength of the positions and the tremendous task which lay before the Canadians in undertaking to carry it. All Canada will be thrilled with pride by the glorious achievement of our Expeditionary Force. It was with equal pride that we heard the tidings of the splendid success which attended the efforts of all the British forces."

"When I was in France, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig asked me to visit the battlefield of the Somme in order to realize what had been accomplished. My visit convinced me that the men who had captured the positions I then saw in our occupancy could not be stayed in their next advance."

A Great All-Round Victory.

London, April 11, 7.10 a.m.

As the details of the Arras battle are unfolded, two significant facts emerge. The first is the supreme spirit and behaviour of our men, and the second the superb generalship of the leaders. As regards the first, the infantry talk in almost admiration of the artillery. The gunners speak most adoringly of the sirmen, and these tell in glowing terms of the splendour of the infantry advance and of the magnificent audacity of the tanks. There is no complaint and no criticism among the fighting troops—there is only universal admiration and content. There has been no battle on this scale fought by the British Army hitherto in this war in which every unit triumphantly obtained its immediate objective. All this bespeaks hard work and tireless self-improvement among all ranks of the Army.

Monday's victory, indeed, is the result of a perfected tactical method, as practised by the French at Verdun, and by the British on the Ancre and at Arras, namely, a method of enabling the strongest field fortifications to be captured with less loss to the attackers than to the defenders. It discredits the theory once favoured that generalship nowadays is less important in war, and that there are no great British Generals.

The tactical achievement of Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, and his able Staff, seconded by a remarkable group of Army Commanders, is now thoroughly appreciated, and confidence is universal that their deeper strategic conceptions will be no less decisively vindicated before long. It is now seen that it is the Germans who are being strategically outplayed on the Western front.

Satisfactory Developments.

London, April 11, 1.50 p.m.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—"The situation is developing favourably, in accordance with the general plan."

We captured early in the morning a village on the heights at Monchy le Preux and La Bergere.

We are progressing satisfactorily elsewhere on the battle front.

What Our Artillery Did.

London, April 11, 4.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on Saturday afternoon, emphasises the decisiveness of our supremacy in heavy artillery. This was strikingly illustrated at Vimy Ridge. Aerial photographs, prior to the hammering, revealed a system of defences which might well have been deemed impregnable. There was row after row of wire on each line, and many yards of deep and perfect honeycomb trenchwork, besides countless dominating machine-gun positions. Yet when the assaulters went forward, they found many places in the trenches and wire alike absolutely obliterated. A few barbed stumps, and an occasional rusty tangle of barbed stuff, alone marked what had been a formidable barrier.

The splendid success of the offensive has created a most interesting tactical situation, fraught with tremendous possibilities. The enemy has been forced back on the pivot of his previous retreat in a manner creating a dangerously sharp salient at this spot.

The bitter cold continues, with high winds, and there are frequent snow squalls. The work our airmen continue to carry out is nothing short of marvellous.

President Poincare's Congratulations.

London, April 11.

The Press Bureau announces that President Poincare has sent a message to His Majesty the King expressing his great pleasure, and congratulating His Majesty on "the great success of your valiant troops, which, I doubt not, is merely a prelude to new victories." The King has replied expressing his heartfelt gratitude.

Lively Grenade Fighting.

London, April 11.

A French communique states:—"There is artillery activity in the region of the Somme and the Oise."

Lively grenade fighting occurred during the night towards Maisons de Champagne.

There is a somewhat violent artillery duel at Bois de Petre.

General Smuts' Testimony.

London, April 11.

Edinburgh has conferred the Freedom of the City on General Smuts, who, in his reply, referred to his recent visit to France. He said that he saw the opening phase of the great battle. The German organisation had been overtake and, notwithstanding the heaviest bombardment in the world's history, he found in the evening that the amount of our shells had actually increased. He declared that we had also the complete mastery of the air, and added that he never saw an enemy aeroplane.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### BRUTAL GERMAN NURSES.

British Wounded Appallingly Treated.

London, April 11.

Appalling revelations of the systematic brutality of German women employed in the Red Cross, towards British soldiers who have been wounded, have been made to the Bernese correspondent of the Times by scores of British soldiers of all ranks, released from German prison camps.

On a long journey of the British wounded through Germany, it was a common amusement for these women to tempt our men, who were in the last extremity of hunger and thirst, by holding out food and drink to try and make them snatch thereat, then withdrawing it. Many wounded, begging for a drink, had coffee and water soup tendered to them, and then, at the last moment, the gentle nurse would spit in the cup or glass. Frequently the wounded men had to drink the defiled stuff, while the women looked on and laughed.

An equally common entertainment with these women was to offer a wounded man a glass of water, and then pour it slowly on the ground. Cases of physical maltreatment of British wounded by German nurses were just as common and systematic as their refusal to give them nourishment. They not only refused to attend the British wounded, but regularly insulted and spat at them, and frequently even struck a handless limb in order to give pain. The truth is that the German Red Cross is merely a branch of German militarism. It has prostituted the sacred sign, shamed its name, and forfeited all right to be regarded as an organisation of humanity.

### GERMAN OPPRESSION.

Riots Reported in Bulgaria.

London, April 11.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters in Macedonia, says that, according to reliable information, owing to popular dissatisfaction at German tyranny, rioting has broken out in several towns in Bulgaria, especially in Sofia, where the German cavalry charged a crowd. During the first of these demonstrations, which are spreading, there were numerous casualties among Bulgarian troops, who in some cases sided with the population and refused to attack the demonstrators; indeed, they even joined them.

### A LINER MINED.

The "New York" Badly Damaged.

London, April 11.

The liner New York was mined on Monday evening during dinner. A terrific explosion occurred in the forepart, causing a large hole below the water line.

As the sixty passengers, including women and children, took their places in the boats, their conduct was most orderly.

Wireless messages sent out brought help.

The passengers were safely transhipped, and the New York was towed into the Mersey and docked.

### OUR NAVY'S WORK.

Tribute by Chambers of Commerce.

London, April 11.

The annual meeting, representing over a hundred Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom, has sent to the First Lord of the Admiralty a copy of a resolution expressing "profound admiration at the services of the Navy, and the heartfelt gratitude at the way in which the Fleet have protected our country and commerce and safeguarded the lives and families of ourselves. We also associate with our expression our thanks for the services rendered by the mercantile marine."

Admiral Beatty replied:—"All ranks value this great tribute to the work of the Fleet."

### AMERICA'S ENTRY.

Sympathy From the Argentinians.

London, April 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires says that while Argentina intends to maintain neutrality until her own rights are violated, the Government has issued a declaration sympathising with the motives of the United States in declaring war.

### Spain's Difficulties.

London, April 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Madrid states that the entry of the American Republics into the war has seriously increased the difficulties of Spain, the greater part of whose supplies of grain and coal recently have come from America.

### SWEDEN'S FOOD PROBLEM.

London, April 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says the Swedish Government has taken control of all fats and stocks of maize and rice. The daily rations henceforth will be seven ounces of flour or grain, and five and a half ounces of hard and eight ounces of soft bread.

### CANADA'S FINE RESPONSE.

London, April 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Toronto says it is officially announced that 449,074 Canadians have enlisted.

(In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.)

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### THE BIG OFFENSIVE.

The Imminence of the Blow.

London, April 10.

To-night's news from France emphasises the imminence of the British blow. It is a thousand pities that the weather was so execrable and the only consolation is that it was worse for the Boches than for the British. The French press is full of praise of the fine execution with which the beginning of the great offensive was carried out, and the magnificent spirit of the troops which enabled such prodigious work as that at Vimy Ridge to be accomplished.

The "Matin" says:—"When the full story is told of how our Allies accumulated near the front their supplies of munitions and material, how they brought up their heavy guns and how they surmounted the numerous obstacles confronting prompt action, the world will be left in admiration. Vainly did the enemy seek by the action of his counter batteries to foil imminent attack, vainly he offered persistent and desperate combat to the British aeroplanes and observation balloons. The inevitable hour came and our Allies began the contest at the minute they had chosen."

Other newspapers write in similar strain and also dwell upon the difficulty the German higher command will have in explaining the present retirement as voluntary, especially in view of the thousands of prisoners.

Meanwhile good news comes from China and South America, which are almost the last strongholds of Hun intrigue.

A message from Shanghai announced that 47 German consular officials, including women and children, from Tientsin, Hankow, Ichang, Mukden, Cheloo, Tainanfu, Amoy and Fuchow have arrived there and are returning to Germany on board the Dutch steamer Goenter. This news is the more welcome as recent reports show that German intrigue in China was becoming a menace of the first order and included the wholesale bribery of the Press. There was the same thing in South America but there is evidence that the Governments there are also awakening to the danger. For instance Reuter's correspondent at the Rio de Janeiro reports the existence of numerous German rifle clubs in South Brazil, all being allied to the headquarters of the Riders' League, whose headquarters are at Nuremberg. These clubs constitute a serious menace and it is expected that action will be taken against them soon. It is also officially stated that there has been constant sending of wireless messages from land to German ships in Brazilian waters.

Other South American Governments are gravely considering the position created by the entrance of the United States into the war and the consequent difficulties of a neutrality policy, especially in view of frightfulness at sea and Hun intrigue and some cases of conspiracy on land.

### Over Eleven Thousand Prisoners.

London, April 11.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"The operations have been energetically continued and, despite heavy snowstorms, we have reached the outskirts of Monchy-le-Preux, which is five miles eastward of Arras. We also cleared Fabis and Fabis Wood. There was hard fighting this afternoon at the northern end of Vimy Ridge, resulting in our gaining further prisoners and important positions. We have advanced our line northward of Louverval. Enemy counter-attacks at different points were unsuccessful."

The number of prisoners taken since yesterday morning exceeds eleven thousand, including 235 officers. We have also captured over one hundred guns, a number of them being heavy guns up to eighteen inches, sixty trench mortars and one hundred and sixty-three machine guns.

Valuable aeroplane work was done. In many cases our aeroplanes machine-gunned hostile reinforcements. Bombing expeditions were also carried out. A large railway station was hit and three trains were wrecked. Three enemy machines were destroyed and four were forced down. One of ours is missing.

### British Cavalry's Useful Work.

London, April 11.

Telegraphing on the evening of the 10th inst. Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, who had just returned from a tour of the ground beyond which the offensive is thundering, describes his impressions. He states:—"The wonderful scenes of the first week of July last year have been quite eclipsed by the extraordinary volume of activity since the night of Easter Sunday. In one village this afternoon I saw within half an hour seven battalions, each headed by its own band, marching to battle as if to a review. I have never seen such crowds of prisoners. In one village 1640 were proceeding to the rail head, and shortly after on the road I saw an almost equally large batch of prisoners, including a Divisional Commander."

Describing the capture of a pair of heavy howitzers on the bank of the Scarpe, the correspondent relates that a party of cavalry charged the gunners in the fine old style, cutting down those who resisted and eventually putting the weapons out of action until they could be dragged to the British lines. "The day was largely devoted to consolidating Monday's important gains and clearing up. Scattered spots are still remaining. There are no signs up to the present of any big counter-attack, but in any event we must expect heavy fighting."

The correspondent states that our casualties hitherto are extremely light. Our airmen are still hampered by the wintriness of the weather, but tonight they did smash the big bombing of the German headquarters, especially the railways and communications.

(Continued on page 5.)

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### OBITUARY.

Mr. James Welch.

London, April 11.

The death is announced of Mr. James Welch, the actor. [The deceased served his articles to a chartered accountant, but joined the dramatic profession with Mr. Wilson Barrett at the Globe Theatre in 1887, since when he has played in most London theatres.]

### GREEK MERCHANT IN TROUBLE.

Venizelist Heavily Fined in London.

At the Old Street (London) Police Court recently before Mr. Clarke Hall, Election Registrar, a Greek export merchant and shipper, of Chiswell Street, was fined £50 and ordered to pay 15 guineas costs on a summons under the Defence of the Realm Regulations for proposing to deal in war material without a permit.

Mr. Bodkin, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that the defendant was in partnership with another Greek named Kandakli, the greater part of the trade being done with Athens and with a firm of importers and merchants there. Last year the defendant wrote a letter to this firm offering 10,000 revolvers of military pattern, sleeping bags, khaki cloth, boots, and other military articles. He said that his firm was in a position to supply them from London or elsewhere.

The letter was opened by the Censor, and the prosecution ordered. During the whole of the correspondence the defendant's partner was in Paris and knew nothing of the matter. The defendant, in a voluntary statement, said that he had served in the Greek army until it was demobilised, which, remarked Mr. Bodkin, must have been in 1915, and not recently—probably at the end of the second Balkan war. He had known the Greek firm of Messrs. Distinos and Krimis for 15 years. In November, 1916, he entered into partnership with Mr. Kandakli, putting in £5,000 out of £9,000 capital.

In October he met at the Imperial Restaurant a Greek named Costellos, who, said Mr. Bodkin, had been inquired about for some time without success. Costellos offered him 10,000 revolvers, said these together with other things, the defendant offered to the Greek firm. He did not take out a licence, as he did not believe it was necessary, no business having been done.

Mr. Bodkin mentioned that there seemed no reason to doubt the statement, but the authorities wished to impress upon the defendant and other merchants that to deal in munitions without a permit was an exceedingly serious offence. To send or get into Greece for the purpose of the Greek Government military equipment would have been exceedingly serious for this country.

Mr. Patrick Hastings declared that defendant had acted in ignorance, but was a Venizelist, and was registered with this country.

### DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Vicinity Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.  
Vicinity Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Theatre—9.15 p.m.



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Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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to read Chinese characters and to understand  
the Chinese language. He has also a good knowledge of  
the Chinese language and is prepared to  
teach Europeans to read and write Chinese.  
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## GENERAL NEWS.

Interned Germans at Nanking.  
Nanking, 1st April.—Thirteen  
of the Germans who are interned  
at Nanking, tried to escape on  
the night of March 28  
but were arrested by the Gendar-  
merie at the Hsienan railway  
station. Among the number was  
one who resisted and used his  
fist rather freely.

New Siberian Canal.  
A Central News despatch dated  
Petrograd, February 8, reported  
that a congress of shipowners in  
the Volga Basin were elaborating  
a scheme for joining up the basin  
of the rivers Volga and Kama  
with the waterways of Siberia by  
means of a canal 14 kilometres  
in length. This new huge water-  
way, working in conjunction with  
the Transiberian Railway, would  
be of first-rate importance to  
Siberian commerce.

Punjab University Company.  
Lahore, March 14.—A com-  
munique states:—It was announ-  
ced in the last communique that a  
number of applications for enlist-  
ment in the Punjab University  
Company had been received from  
candidates who were taking the  
Matriculation examination this  
year. It has now been definitely  
decided that, in accordance with  
the terms of the original an-  
nouncement these candidates  
shall not be regarded as eligible  
and that no applications will be  
received in future from candidates  
who have not passed the Matricu-  
lation examination.

Calcutta Militaire Rifle Range.  
Calcutta, March 6.—On Tues-  
day evening Lord Carmichael  
opened the new range of the  
Calcutta Militaire Rifle Associa-  
tion before a large gathering of  
ladies and gentlemen. General  
Stranger, in requesting His Ex-  
cellency to declare the miniature  
range open, expressed the hope  
that the new range would be of  
great use in the more thorough  
training of the European man-  
hood of India which would come  
into operation under the new  
organization of the Defence Force.  
Lord Carmichael, in declaring  
the range open, said he was sure  
the new miniature range would  
increase in scope. Military  
Gazette cables.

Flag for the Rhodesian Force.  
The Duke of Abercorn, support-  
ed by Sir Henry Birchamough  
and other members of the  
Chartered Company, on Friday  
received at the office of the  
company from the League of the  
Empire, a silk flag and shield  
for the Rhodesian soldiers now  
on service. The gifts were  
accompanied by an autograph  
letter from Princess Patricia of  
Connaught, making the presenta-  
tion on behalf of the women and  
children of the British Isles.  
Miss Chamberlain, Sir Philip  
Hutchins, Lady Birchamough,  
and others were present. The  
emblems with the Princess's  
letter will be forwarded to the  
Administrator of Southern Rho-  
desia, where the formal presenta-  
tion to the troops will be made.

Protection of Motherhood.  
Lady Barrett, M. D., lecturing  
before the Royal Institute of  
Public Health, on the role of the  
midwife and the protection of  
motherhood, said that the midwife  
influenced more than three-  
fourths of the mothers. The  
closest co-operation was essential  
between midwives and doctors  
working in the same district. As  
it was essential in the interests of  
the mother in certain cases that  
medical aid should be available;  
the midwife ought not to forgo  
part of her fee if she were called  
in. Half the fees so incurred  
would be paid by the Local Go-  
vernment Board. If the patient  
were unable to pay, and it would  
be a wise expenditure of every  
penny to meet the other  
half and so secure the State aid.  
Dr. Siddons (Local Government  
Board) said that the Board was  
very anxious to encourage the  
employment of midwives by local  
authorities. The Board had met  
the fees, and if the local authority  
desired to employ midwives  
where they could not secure a  
living wage the Board paid half  
the expenses. The midwife was  
guaranteed in financial standing, and  
enjoyed some local authority  
were training midwives.

For a good solid meal in the  
Cafe or Table d'Hôte with  
Wines & Liquors of the best  
**ALEXANDRA CAFE.**



## GENERAL NEWS.

**Argentine Ladies and the War.**  
Several ladies have arrived in England from the Argentine to do war work and release men for the Army. They travelled at their own expense, and intended to take up farm work, of which they have had experience in South America.

**A Lord Mayor's High Ideal.**  
At a Catholic reunion at Birmingham the Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Dunn, was presented with an address expressing recognition of his public work, his devoted labours for the Catholic Church and the cause of charity, and of his high ideals of citizenship.

**Leads and Naturalised Aliens.**  
The Leeds Chamber of Commerce unanimously passed a resolution requesting all members of the Chamber who have not been naturalised in the British Empire for at least 10 years, and have not been denaturalised of their enemy origin, to resign their membership forthwith.

**Jamaicans and the Mother Country.**  
Jamaica has undertaken to send a war contingent of five battalions, with reinforcements, and proposes to become responsible for a million pounds of the war debt. The Home Government is to be responsible for the payment of all charges for the contingent, including pensions and separation allowances.

**The Death in Vienna.**  
Milan, Feb. 13.—A neutral diplomatic representative in Vienna last week wrote to his colleague in Rome that he had been obliged to send his children to Switzerland owing to lack of proper nutrition in Austria. At the same time, he begged his colleague to forward him without delay a sack of rice for himself and his wife.

**Coolie Immigration.**  
Kuala Lumpur, April 2.—The Secretary to the Government of Madras has telegraphed to Sir E. L. Brockman that the Government of Madras has authorised the Superintendent of Emigration at the depot at Negapatnam that the F. M. S. emigration agent at Madras shall ship adult coolies not exceeding seven thousand in number in April.

**Indian Medical Service.**  
Simla, March 13.—It has been decided that the period spent overseas by Civil Assistant Surgeons employed as temporary Lieutenants in the Indian Medical Service for the period of the war, should be allowed count for leave and that these officers should be granted wound, injury and family pensions under the Civil Service Regulation.

**Belgians Working for Krupp.**  
The Germans have posted up in Belgium the following notice:—"Bring to the notice of the population that workmen who leave the factories without sufficient reason, or who temporarily absent themselves, will be immediately deported to Germany." Two thousand deported Belgians are actually working at Krupp's.

**Brazilian Jurist on the Commerce Raiders.**  
Senhor de Viana, a well-known jurist, has written to the President of Brazil complaining that the action of the German commerce raiders off the coasts of Brazil constitute an outrage on Brazilian neutrality, and urging that the same respect with which France and Great Britain treat the country must be required from Germany.

**German Lie About the Belgian Congo.**  
Contradicting a recent German falsehood to the effect that Belgium had pledged to England the most important and valuable parts of the Congo, and had ceded the Katanga province, the Belgian Government states officially that the loan of £3,600,000 needed for the colony's economic development was contracted on the most favourable terms, which in no way compromise the colony's integrity.

**For the best Meals, Refreshments, Bread, Cakes and Confectionery at the ALEXANDRA CAFE.**

## NOTICES.

## MOUTRIE'S NEW TROPICAL MODELS OF THE

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COMPLETE  
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\$2.50

SHARPENS BLADES OF EVERY KIND &amp; DESCRIPTION.

### RUDYARD KIPLING.

Tablet Unveiled at Lahore.

Lahore, 13th March.—A pleasant informal ceremony took place at the offices of the Civil and Military Gazette, Lahore, on Monday afternoon when Sir Michael O'Dwyer unveiled a tablet to commemorate Mr. Rudyard Kipling's connection with the paper. The tablet, which was designed by Mr. B. Sullivan, Architect to the Punjab Government, and executed at the Mayo School of Art under the direction of Mr. Lionel Heath, bears the inscription: Rudyard Kipling worked here, 1882-1887. The tablet has been erected by the Punjab Government and is the first of a series which will be placed on various buildings in Lahore to commemorate the work of distinguished men of the Punjab.

His Honour in unveiling the tablet, said that he was there not as the Lieutenant-Governor but as one of the few men remaining in the Punjab who had known Mr. Kipling in his early days. He spoke of the brilliant work of those early days, of the satire and humour with which Kipling assailed the foibles of Anglo India, of a later development in which he revealed India to the world at large and, finally, his work in helping to knit the British Empire together. His

Honour said there were those who declared that Kipling knew Anglo India through and through but knew nothing of India. He emphatically combated that idea and quoted passages from Kipling which he said showed the most acute observation and profound knowledge of Indian life and ways of thought.

The Editor of the *Gazette* thanked His Honour for unveiling the tablet and said that all connected with the paper were proud to think that Rudyard Kipling, whom many thought the greatest, certainly the most virile, force in English literature, had served his apprenticeship to journalism and to literature in that office.

The Bank of Communications, Peking, April 4.—The House of Representatives has passed the third reading of the Bill cancelling the privilege of the Bank of Communications to act as the Government Treasury, though a number of members pointed out that the step might possibly result in a serious drop in the value of the Bank's notes. In deference to these arguments a recommendation was added that the Government should advise means to maintain the credit of Bank of Communications notes already issued, which amendment was also adopted.

[If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of juicy dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.]

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## WANTED.

WANTED.—An ASSISTANT ENGLISH TEACHER for the Diocesan Boys' School. Apply to:—The Headmaster.

WANTED.—WILLIAM'S CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, second hand. Apply "K" c/o the Hongkong Telegraph.

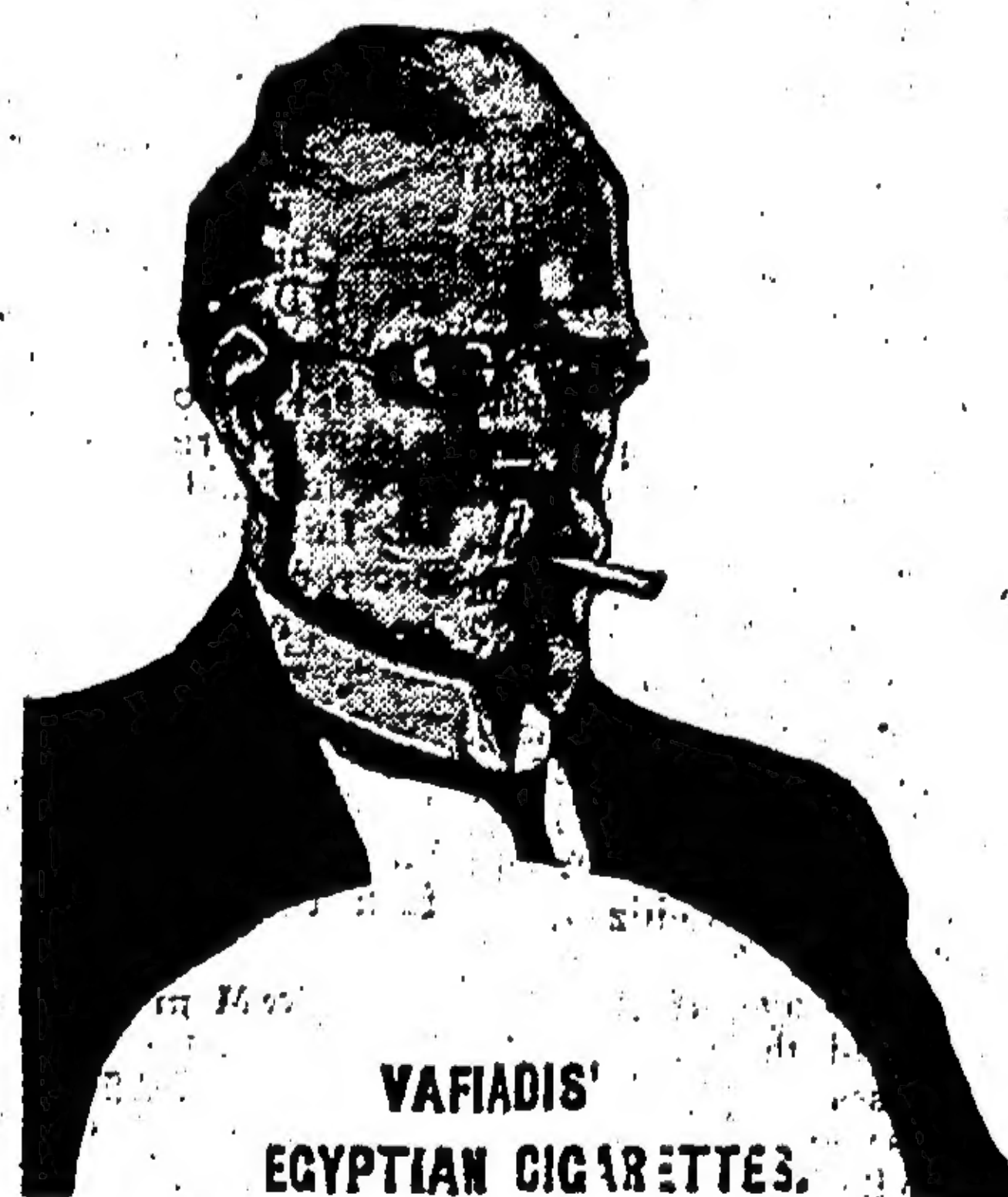
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MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS. 1917 Overland Touring Cars, 6 Cylinder, 7 Seater. Apply to:—GEO. F. LAMMERT, Duddell Street, Hongkong 18th February, 1917

FOR SALE.—GRAND PIANO overstrung. In excellent condition made for the Tropics. Price \$200. Apply Box A. B. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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Imperial Bouquet per 100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	4.65
"	2.35
"	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	2.35
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Yildiz	1.10
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Non Plus Ultra	3.60
"	1.85
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"	2.40
"	.50

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ALL BRITISH

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OF CIGARETTE DISTINCTION.

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GUARANTEED SUNPROOF  
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G. S. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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"LAST-CLASS" PRESERVED, SWEET AND SOY MANUFACTURES.

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and for those who are suffering from various ailments, we have a special selection of medicines and health products.

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FREELY.  
THE TIN THAT CONTAINS  
1 lb. OF TALCUM FOR \$1.00.

FOR TENDER SKINS IT IS DELIGHTFULLY  
SOOTHING AND HEALING AND IT IS COM-  
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INGREDIENTS.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**  
**HONGKONG DISPENSARY.**  
TELEPHONE NO. 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1917.

### THE RIGHT SPIRIT IN RUSSIA.

Yesterday's wires dealing with the Russian political situation give us much encouragement to believe that the new Government has set its face in the direction of moderation and due regard for the rights of all, and means to keep it there. The Minister of Justice is represented as hotly repudiating certain suggestions that he was acting with insolent severity towards the supporters of the ex-Tsar, and as speaking like an entirely fair-minded man who wishes to see justice done by all. Only by the exercise of this spirit can the new republic hope to avoid the many pitfalls that lie in its way. New Russia is on her trial to-day before the purely democratic countries of the world; and as she handles the many problems that await her attention, so will she gain or lose the confidence of her contemporaries.

The history of the world has taught us to regard the term "revolution" as being synonymous with the temporary reign of a tyranny far worse than that which its supporters proposed to overthrow. There have been exceptions, it is true; as witness the bloodless revolution in England in 1688, when James II. abdicated; but generally speaking, such events have been attended, as in the case of France and Portugal, with regicide, or, as happened in China in 1911-1912, with general lawlessness and a misrule worse than could be found under the monarchy. Russia has all these events before her as warning-posts, and we cannot believe that she will fail to profit by the experiences of other countries in their groping after a real democracy. When France rose against her king and her aristocracy, she threw so much mistaken energy into the work that it was fully thirty years before she could begin to right herself. Russia cannot afford to give thirty years or even thirty days to lawlessness. She has other work afoot: a war to win, and a foreign policy to outline and follow up; and every other spare moment of her time is needed for remedying past abuses within her own household. Clearly, then, she has no time in which to bring new evils into the world.

Fortunately for her, the men who have undertaken her reformation have already proved themselves to be actuated by unselfish motives, and have shown that New Russia has no more desire to tyrannise over her fallen ruling House than she has to claim dominion over other territory than her own. Her best men know all too well that a false step now may sow the seeds of a counter-revolution or of future foreign trouble; and they can be relied upon not to make that false step. That a certain bitterness must endure for a season in the minds of the labouring class towards its former rulers is only to be expected; for man is but human, and it is easier to talk of forgiveness than to practice it. Thus it is for the men of the Duma to set an example to the workers in moderation, generosity and tolerance. When peace is declared there will be a lot of spring-cleaning to be done throughout this vast country; some of it can be accomplished by means of the operation known as a "clean sweep," but much more will require patient and lengthy labour. Only by keeping before their minds "every day and every night" the wholesome truth that "right" belongs as much to owners of one class as to another, can the new government of Russia carry out their duty effectively. So long as class hatred is allowed to manifest itself within the country, progress will be strangled and a way left clear for the aggressor. The spirit appearing throughout Mr. Karamzin's speech, and in the most recent appointments of the Provisional Government, is the one which is going to save Russia from herself, and long may it continue to rule the destinies of the new republic.

**A Tennis Appeal.**  
As was the case last year, the Hongkong Cricket Club has decided that for the more important and interesting matches in connection with the tennis tournament now proceeding, the public be asked to patronise the special bamboo stand that has been erected on its grounds, the proceeds of which will go to help War Charities. So far the stand has not been in use many times, but the Club is anxious to secure as much patronage as possible for this venture, and seeing that those keenly interested in tennis have by these tournaments provided for them a series of extremely interesting and well-fought-out contests, there should be no lack of support. All the games in the earlier stages of the tournament have been witnessed free of charge. It therefore does not seem to be too much to ask of spectators that they should pay for the pleasure they derive, especially remembering the object which will benefit therefrom. Last year it was only on rare occasions that the accommodation was taxed, whilst at all the matches there were crowds round the courts. Hongkong has a record to keep up in the matter of helping the war's good cause, and it is to be hoped that those attending the tennis matches will see that it is maintained.

**A Hopeful Youth.**  
John Adams, by all accounts, is not a very good boy. Some time back it was necessary for the local Bench to award him twelve months with the birch, because he was not able to agree with society in general as to what constitutes strict honesty; and now he has been awarded twelve more strokes, and with a week in goal. But was this the best thing to do with the lad? When the previous case was heard, some four weeks ago, the police said that the youngster (who, by the way, is only thirteen years old) had been giving trouble for a couple of years, and that his father, a soldier, had no hold over him. Thrashings, like the physician in the once popular epitaph, were in vain, and there seemed to be no way of curing the poor kiddie. But surely the Government has power to send John home to England, where he could be treated under the Borstal system; or are we so strangled by red tape that it would be necessary to pass a special Act of Parliament first? Cannot the Government take the law into its own hands for once? A good hiding, was an excellent prescription so far as it went; but to send this child to Victoria Gaol is a piece of mere silliness. We look forward with confidence to seeing the little chap up before the magistrate again in the reasonably near future. And what will be done then? Why not anticipate matters, send the boy out of the Colony, and hand him over to those whose long experience has taught them how to redeem wherever redemption is possible? He is not a criminal—at present; he is merely exhibiting symptoms of moral insanity; and if the cure be applied in time, there is no reason why he should not still grow up into a useful citizen.

**Perfect Ladies.**  
A few years ago, if Britishers had been told that German Red Cross nurses would behave towards prisoners from an enemy country as Benter represents them as doing, in this morning's wire, a chorus of scornful denial would have been the result. Even to-day, but that the story is told "by scores of British soldiers of all ranks," most of us might think twice before giving serious ear to it. And yet why should we doubt it? The coarse brutality of the Hun nature is not by any means confined to the menfolk. The underlying savagery of the race has never been more than veiled over with education. In time of peace it confined itself to inhumanities towards natives, general ill-breeding, churlishness, "bonhomie," and an entire inability to assimilate even the most humane of domestic animals. The war has brought out that savagery to the full—and so we get such delightful exhibitions of that under-consideration. Thus why any people still be found who tell us that they "have no quarrel with the German people"? The whole race, from highest to lowest, is tainted—and there is but one cure.

**Alice Memorial Hospital.**  
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Gillman & Co., \$25; Holland China Trading Co., \$25; Java China Japan Lijn, \$25; Linstead and Davis, \$25; A. B. Marty, \$25; H. M. H. Nemjee, \$25; Wilson and Taylor, \$25; Johnson Stokes and Master, \$25; Hannibal & Co., \$25; Grande Price & Co., \$25; Dennis and Bowley, \$25; Charles Brown, \$20; J. B. Wood, \$10; Per V. S. \$10.

**A Pale Thief.**  
Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing two tins of condensed milk, valued at sixty cents, from the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. The woman who made the charge said she watched the defendant, and his face turned pale. He tried to run away. He seized him in Hingpong Road, and after searching him he found the two tins. Defendant said he was inside the gate and was carrying the tins. Defendant was committed to prison for a month.

**DAY-BY-DAY.**  
**PUT NOT YOUR TRUST IN A GOLD MINE, A SLANDERER OR AN EFFUSIVE FAIR.**  
The Dollar.  
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.5/16d.

**To-morrow's Anniversary.**  
To-morrow is the 49th anniversary of the storming of Magdala, by Sir Robert Napier.

**St. George's Day.**  
With regard to the Shakespearean performances on St. George's Day, Englishmen are reminded that seat vouchers (unnumbered) will be exchangeable for numbered seats at \$5 each on payment to Messrs. Montrose and Co. when the box office opens, on Monday the 16th inst.

**Thrashing for Thief.**  
A charge of stealing a cap was preferred against a Chinese who had been banished in 1908 for five years, before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. He was sent to prison for six weeks' hard labour with four hours' strokes, and ten strokes. The cap was snatched from the head of child.

**A Carpenter's Lapse.**  
A carpenter, employed at the Kowloon Godowns was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing five pieces of tin foil, valued at \$2. It was stated that defendant had a family, and had been in the employ of the Company for a long time. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

**Violin Recital.**  
Yesterday evening a most successful violin recital was given before the members of the Dutch Club and their friends, by M. Cor de Bly. The artist went through a somewhat lengthy programme of classical music, every item of which was exceedingly well received. Mr. George Grimbale made a very able accompanist.

**Nowhere to Go.**  
At the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese was charged with disobeying a banishment order. The police stated that defendant was convicted twice in Singapore for housebreaking and banished from there. Defendant said he was told in Singapore that he could not go to certain places, but Hongkong was not mentioned. He was sent to goal for twelve months.

**Dye Exportation.**  
A Chinese was charged before Mr. Q. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with endeavouring to export a quantity of dye without a permit. Mr. A. M. Preston defended, and Mr. Lloyd, of the Imports and Exports Office, prosecuted. Mr. Preston said that he had no case to answer, as his client was only acting as a messenger, and he was carrying out this duty when he was arrested by the Revenue Officer. Defendant was cautioned and the dyes forfeited.

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### FOR WAR PRISONERS.

Sale of Work Yesterday.

The residence of Sir Charles Elliot, Vice-Chancellor of the Hongkong University, presented an animated appearance yesterday afternoon, when a sale of work, organised by Mrs. Warren and other ladies, was held with the object of raising money on behalf of the Prisoners of War Fund. Quite early in the afternoon a large number of ladies and gentlemen arrived, including Lady May, Mr. Ponsoby Fane, and several others. The spacious rooms were soon thronged with a crowd bidding with the vendors of dainty articles of clothing at the nicely decorated stalls, while prettily dressed girls moved about selling bunches of violets. There was every evidence that a considerable amount of money would be secured, and the results fully realised this hope.

For many weeks past ladies well known in the Colony had been devoting a great deal of time and trouble in preparing things of a saleable character, and the utility of the articles prepared was plainly seen by the ready manner in which they changed hands. During the afternoon the Band of the 74th Punjabis rendered delightful selections of music, under the direction of Bandmaster Christies.

The following is a list of the names of the ladies who were in charge of the stalls and others who were responsible for the affair being such a huge success:—Mrs. A. Warren, Mrs. Digby, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Redmond, Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Marley, Mrs. Healey, Mrs. Marriott, Miss Sells, Mrs. Hinko, Mrs. Matthews, Miss Lander, Mrs. Goodbar, Miss Piercy, Miss Davidson, Mrs. Goldsmith, Miss H. Seland, and Mrs. Noble.

Valuable assistance to the success of the event was also given by Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., Wm. Powell, Butterfield and Swire, and Jardine, Matheson and Co. Mrs. Churche was in charge of the fortune-telling booth and did good business.

### HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Its Twelfth Annual Report.

The annual general meeting of the above Society is to be held in the City Hall on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at noon. The agenda is:—To receive the Committee's annual report and statement of accounts; to elect a new Committee for the coming year; any other business in the interest of the Society.

The twelfth annual report states:—The annual Flower and Vegetable Show was held in the Botanic Gardens on 8th and 9th March, to which 386 people paid for admission on the first day and 312 on the second, 287 persons entered on member's tickets. The Show this year was without doubt the finest ever held under the auspices of the Society. Out flowers in particular were a decided improvement on recent years. Roses and sweet peas, which a few years ago were only grown by a few, are now to be found in nearly every garden. Exhibits from the Park were in many classes equal to, if not better than those grown on the lower levels. In the table decoration class there were 15 entries, 13 tables being decorated. The judging in this section was carried out by all judges and officials present.

Notices, including a few entered late, for which staging space was found, numbered 1,002, an increase of 390 over last year. The Committee regret that staging space could not be found for all exhibits entered late or for exhibits that were changed after entry forms had been sent in. Exhibitors are reminded that an exhibit which is under the usual standard is better than an empty space on the staging benches.

The success of the Show was greatly due to the interest in the matter of members and

### THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

Turkish Changes Cause a Sensation.

The deposition of Prince Said Halim and the appointment of Talaat Paşa to be Grand Vizier evidently caused considerable sensation in Germany, although the Press is not allowed to explain the affair in any detail. The Constantinople correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* adopts the phrase that "Prince Said Halim's retirement" was not caused by questions of domestic or foreign policy, but, in the main, by questions of a social kind. He observes, however, that Talaat is one of the main pillars of Turkey's connection with the Central Powers, which have every reason to welcome his appointment sympathetically. The *Berliner Tageblatt* says:—

With Talaat, who retains the portfolio of Minister of the Interior, which he has held for the past four years, the personage in the Government who already, together with the Minister of War, was the driving and deciding force in Turkish policy arrives at the head in form as well as in fact. Talaat and Enver are the two clever and determined men who from the beginning decided the direction of the policy of the Young Turkish Committee, and to whom the chief credit belongs for the decisive turn which was completed by the entry of the Turks into the war. Talaat, who has worked his way up from small beginnings by strong political talents, was always among the sharpest enemies of the Angliophil Kiamil; he is strong as an orator and as an organizer, and is regarded as consistent and unbending in his decisions. During his administration the ground has been laid, even during the war, for the large reforms which form the base of the new Turkish Government and are intended to prepare the way for the entry of Turkey into the ranks of the Great Powers with equal rights.

The *Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger* is rather less discreet. After describing Talaat as being, with Enver, the backbone of the Committee, it adds that he will "in every way be a preferable substitute for the former Grand Vizier, the Egyptian Said Halim, who on various occasions has shown lack of energy, and, moreover, has always in his political convictions leaned towards the English party in Egypt."

All in all, the German public will take it that Said Halim has been deposed, as the result of a quarrel with his German masters. *Verwaelt* publishes an interesting note on the Bill which is about to be presented to the Reichstag for the grant of large credits to the German shipping companies. It observes that the owners of almost all German shipping shares, and especially the Hamburg-America Line and North-German Lloyd shareholders, have had two years without dividends, and proceeds:—

The credits are not, of course granted in order that the companies may pay dividends during the war. The thin years, therefore, are not yet past. But the reconstruction of our mercantile marine is a comfort for the shareholders, as also—which is much more important—an absolute necessity for the economic system of the German Empire. The credits will, of course, have to be redeemed with interest as soon as the companies are in a position to do it, and so their dividends cannot for a long time to come rise beyond a moderate level. It is also an admirable opportunity for the Empire to employ for the general good the influence which it acquires by the granting of credits, and to exclude monopolistic tendencies, which, perhaps, are the motive for the acquisition of shipping shares by this or that great industrialist. The granting of the credits, which doubtless was well known to initiated circles, is the explanation of the relatively firm tone of shipping shares during the present political crisis.

Consequently an increase in the price of shares, but there are still a large number of persons in the Colony interested in shipping who might be induced to join the

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

One of the new baronets, Sir Charles Mathews, is said to be the only member of the English Bar who ever managed to draw tears from the judge before whom he was pleading, remarks the *Manchester Guardian*. His old rival in many criminal cases, Mr. C. F. Gill, K.C., never achieved this feat, although a supreme master of the harrowing methods formerly followed by counsel. Mr. Gill was once called upon by the judge to leave his seat to defend a jury charged with killing his wife. "His eloquence" relates an eye-witness, "had such an effect upon the jury that seven of them burst into tears." At this moment the prisoner nudged a warder sitting by him and said, "Who's that bloke?" "Why," said the warder, "he's the finest mouthpiece on the circuit; you're very lucky to have got him." "Disgrace beggar!" said the prisoner.

The new one-pound note is getting into hot water all round. Besides the substitution in the water-mark of the daffodil for the lark—said, by the way, with a good many notes it would puzzle anyone to discover the emblem at all—the designer's conception of St. George is being very generally criticised. Our patron saint is certainly made to look very thin and shrunken—the air of a man who has undergone a course of something far more drastic than Lord Devonport's ration. The general suggestion is that if knights errant had had to appear before a medical board this St. George would never have gone dragging—O3 and the substitution scheme is regarded as his proper category.

In Chicago, if anywhere, one might have expected that unchecked freedom to advertise would be regarded as a sort of sacred right; but even Chicago finds it expedient to draw the line. The City Council has forbidden the erection of boardings—or "billboards," as they are called in America—in any residential street unless the approval of a majority of the property owners has been obtained. The restriction has been challenged as unconstitutional, on the ground that it amounts to a deprivation of property without due process of law. The case has been taken from court to court, and has finally been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, which declares that such action is a reasonable exercise of the city's police power. The ruling is likely to encourage other American cities to follow a similar course, and it is suggested that advantage may be taken of it to prevent the disfigurement of "sanctuary thoroughfares."

Lionel had been given some pre-war tin soldiers to play with, and was caught at the moment he was about to throw a gay and blue one into the fire, under the impression that as he was not in khaki he must be a "German." Lionel's aunt, in a momentary endeavour to "teach him better," was interrupted by the question, "Did God make Germans?" "Yes," "I don't believe it!" "Yes, He did," said his aunt, firmly, "and" (to explain the fact) "He made them good, too." Lionel pondered a moment. "I suppose they went bad," he decided—already realising (as the son of a provision dealer) that no blame need necessarily attach to the maker for such an unfortunate development.

Apparently Scotch people are not alone in their alleged inability to see a joke (writes a correspondent). At a friend's house one evening a lady turned to me and said, "I have just read a wonderful little book about the Scotch people. It says that they are very funny, but they are not." "How very funny of you," she replied, "but you are not quite right; the Scotch are not funny."



# NATIONAL SERVICE.

## Position of Women.

Every man between the ages of 18 and 61 who is not actually serving with the colours is asked to register for national service. That is the effect of a statement which has been issued by the National Service Department to explain the scheme clearly and remove certain misconceptions.

It is explained that the "form of offer by a volunteer" applies to every class and every occupation; even to men who have been enrolled in Sections B and C of the Army. These who may consider themselves as fulfilling some form of national work is explained "or engaged in an essential occupation are invited to enrol themselves just as those engaged in the less essential occupations are to leave it to the Government to determine in what capacity a man can best serve his country. There are in fact no exceptions among the civil population to the appeal of the Director-General of National Service."

It is understood that the B3 and C3 men in excess of military requirements and practically unfit for military service of any useful kind will not in future be transferred to the Army reserve and employed on munition work. They will be urged instead to take up national service. This new arrangement will not affect in any way the men who last spring were placed in these two categories and were relegated to the reserve and told that they would be called up when wanted. The War Office have only waived for the present their claim on the men in these classes who are coming up now, and it seems that apart from certain special trades, the Munitions Department have enough men for their purposes. On re-examination it is found that a proportion of the men in categories B3 and C3 have physically improved and they are placed in higher categories.

More than 11,000 offers of voluntary service reached the Department yesterday. Their general character did not differ greatly from the offers previously classified. All parts of the country were well represented. The West Country is showing a marked increase in the number of applicants. Manchester and Liverpool are prominent. A certain number of women are still filling up the forms, though those at present issued are intended for men. With regard to the men, volunteers both above and below the set ages continue to be numerous, and it is still notable that the very young are more anxious to work on aeroplanes making than on anything else.

Doubt was expressed in a letter published in the Times recently as to the position of members of the Volunteer Force in regard to the National Service scheme, and the opinion was expressed that if the members were to be sent here and there on civil duties the strength and efficiency of the corps would be jeopardised. The point is understood to be under the consideration of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, but as volunteers for National Service are asked to state on their enrolment forms whether they are members of the Volunteer Force it has already been indicated that such information is sought in order to prevent the taking of any action which would injuriously interfere with the efficiency of the Volunteer Corps.

Ministers of religion of all denominations are showing willingness to undertake national service in some form or other. The Church of England is to be mobilised for service to the nation. The Archbishop of Canterbury is forming a Clergy National Service Committee, of which the Rev. John Ellison has already been appointed secretary. An office has been opened at Church House and this will be a central bureau. Clergymen will shortly receive through the Bishop a form on which he may offer for national service. He will be asked whether he is willing to offer whole-time or part-time service, whether he is already

# MAN-POWER AND INDUSTRY.

## Drastic German Scheme of Control.

One of the most important features of the German schemes for economy of man-power is the proposal to reduce the number of concerns engaged in particular industries, and to force the remaining concerns into the closest possible connection. Details are now published of a far-reaching plan affecting the whole German boot industry, which seems to have been agreed upon by representatives of the trade and of the Government.

There are at present about 1,400 or 1,500 boot factories in Germany. Only about 200 are to remain in working for the supply of the civil population, while a further number of factories—the number is not published—are to satisfy the requirements of the military authorities. The details of the scheme are particularly interesting, as the plan will doubtless be applied to other industries if the experiment is regarded as successful.

The organisation is based upon the division of Germany into a fixed number of districts and the determination of the number of factories which shall continue work in each district. The factories will deliver all their goods at cost price to distributing centres established in each district. The distributing centres will deliver the goods to the retail trade, with the addition of a 6 per cent. profit on cost price, and with a further addition of not more than 5 per cent, which will be applied to the compensation of factories which are closed down, in order that they may meet their obligations on account of rent, mortgages, and so on. Grants will also be made to factories which continue working but cannot pay their way on account of the reduction of production.

From the total profits of each district 10 per cent. will be deducted to form a fund for the compensation of districts which are worse off, owing to the diversity of conditions of production, than other districts. The remainder of the profits in each district will be distributed to the factories on the basis of the turnover shown in their book for the period from July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914. It is explained that the distribution of the goods to the retail trade must be conducted by special organisations established for the purpose, in order that the factories which continue working may not gain any advantage by retaining direct relations with their customers.

It appears that the next industries to be affected will also be branches of the clothing industry, to which the German authorities evidently look as a promising source of labour which can be set free for "auxiliary service."

doing any special work in connection with the war, and whether he would be able to make arrangements of his own for carrying on the work of the parish during his absence. Volunteers from the clergy are asked both for special service of a moral and spiritual character, and for general service such as munition work, agriculture, or any branch of service specified in the Government forms. Under the category of special service comes duty as chaplains to the forces, extra chaplains in munition areas or in hospitals, assistants in large parishes which are understaffed owing to conditions arising out of the war, substitutes in small parishes for those serving in other capacities, welfare workers in factories, workers in huts in munition areas, or in connection with the Y.M.C.A. or Church Army. The clergy, it is also suggested, might teach in the

The mobilising of the Free Church ministers will probably proceed on similar lines, but a definite scheme will not be prepared until a delegation from the Free Church Council has seen Mr. Neville Chamberlain this week.

# ANOTHER HONGKONG AEROPLANE.

## Mr. Ho Fook's Generosity Again Manifested.

Mr. Ho Fook has forwarded to the Government an offer to provide the cost of an aeroplane—some \$1,500—for service at the front.

In accepting this very generous gift, His Excellency has arranged, in accordance with wishes of the donor, that it should be conveyed to the Imperial Government through the medium of the Overseas Club, of which Mr. Ho Fook was made a life member in recognition of his share in the provision of other aeroplanes earlier in the war.

# LATE MR. J. N. McCULLOCH.

## Funeral at Happy Valley.

The funeral took place at Happy Valley this morning of the late Mr. James N. McCulloch, of the reporting staff of the Hongkong Daily Press, whose sudden death we announced yesterday.

The service was conducted by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, assisted by the Rev. J. E. Uddell, of St. Paul's College, at which the deceased had rendered assistance to the teaching staff.

Among those present were Mr. H. A. Cartwright, Mr. O. T. Brinkley, and Mr. O. W. Reynolds, of the Hongkong Daily Press; Mr. B. Wylie, Mr. W. A. Donaldson, and Mr. T. O. Wilken, of the South China Morning Post; Mr. B. A. Hale, of the China Mail; Mr. A. Morley, of the Hongkong Telegraph; Mr. F. O. Jenkin, Mr. A. E. Crappell, Mr. W. A. Stephens, Mrs. Claxton, Mr. O. Gerken, Mr. J. Wattis, a large number of the students of St. Paul's College, and others.

There were numerous floral tributes being on behalf of deceased's wife and children, the staff of the Hongkong Daily Press, the staff of the South China Morning Post, the staff of the Hongkong Telegraph, the staff of the China Mail, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Brinkley, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Crappell, Mr. P. Mathieson, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stephens, Mrs. K. Jensen, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Lewis, the staff of St. Paul's College, the students of Form VI, St. Paul's College etc.

# ARE YOU INSURED AGAINST MALARIA?

Companies which insure people against sickness ask special rates and make special stipulations which practically bar Malarial sufferers from participating in their benefits.

The best insurance against Malaria is good blood. For when the blood is filled with those little red corpuscles which mean health the system is in right condition to repel and expel malarial germs. For this purpose the only proved specific Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a physician's prescription which for five-and-twenty years has stood pre-eminent as the greatest blood tonic in the world.

The Malarial parasite cannot exist in good rich blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills commence to create this kind of blood from the first dose. As the system rapidly acquires strength from this new life-giving stream so the Malarial attacks diminish in number and in violence, until they cease entirely, and the sufferer finds himself cured and armed with a strength and energy which a short time before he hardly thought possible.

If you are a Malarial victim, if you are run-down, have lost appetite, memory, the ability to sleep, and are generally ill, the course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills without delay and see how quickly you feel better. Or declare every-where, and the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 65 Seacombe Road, Shanghai, 1 bottle—\$1.00, 3 bottles—\$2.50, post free.

# DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## JUST ARRIVED

## SHIPMENT OF PRIME & DELICIOUS AUSTRALIAN APPLES.

# THE CANTON GERMANS.

## Han Premises Searched.

During yesterday and the day before, a systematic search of German residences and offices on Shamshen was made by Chinese Government officials, accompanied by the British Vice Consul and a guard of native soldiers. Firearms, ammunition, and various other property were removed to safe keeping.

Shipowner's Estate.  
Sir Charles William Gayer, Bart., head of the Glen Line, whose death occurred on September 28, 1916, left estate valued at £220,443 9s. 3d., with net personally of £1,338,125 11s. 10d. Among other bequests were £10,000 each to his sons-in-law, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe and Admiral Sir Charles Madden.

# TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## G. R. WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock NOON, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of April, 1917, for Steam Launch and Boat hire for a period from 28th June, 1917, to 31st March, 1918.

Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally at the above office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. Tender forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, delivered in a sealed envelope marked "Tender for Transport." Tenders must be, and will not be entertained unless accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith, such sum to be forfeited to the State if the tenderer fails to attend at the Headquarters Office after 24 hours' notice in writing being left at the tenderer's address or refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him.

The right to reject all, or any tenders is specially reserved.

# ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

APRIL 23rd 1917.

IN accordance with the programme arranged by the Committee for the celebration of St. George's Day, MONDAY, the 23rd inst., a Shakespearean performance will be given at the Theatre Royal at 9.15 p.m. Applications for seat vouchers, WHICH CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED BY ENGLISHMEN, may be up to and including Thursday the 12th inst., be sent to the Hon. Sec., Mr. J. Bentley, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, stating the number of seats required for the applicant and his guests; and these vouchers, which are unnumbered, will be exchangeable for numbered seat tickets at \$6.00 each on payment to Messrs. MOUTRIE & CO., when the Box Office is open, on and after Monday the 16th inst.

In some applications exceed the accommodation of the Theatre, the vouchers issued will necessarily be for a smaller number of seats than are applied for. In the Dress Circle, a limited reservation has been made for Official Guests, and other seats have been sold by auction; the remainder of the Dress Circle and the whole of the Balcony will be available.

# TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

# THE Company's Steamship

"KAGA MARU," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 18th April, 1917, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.  
Hongkong 11th April, 1917.

# NOTICE.

MESSRS. W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO., have now REMOVED their OFFICES to No. 5, Duddell Street. All communications should in future be sent to the above mentioned address.

# SAKURA BEER

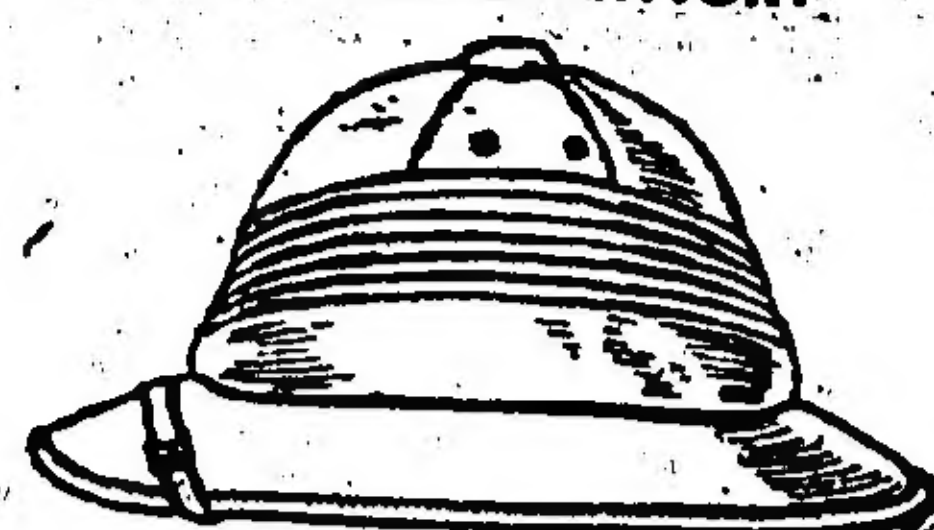


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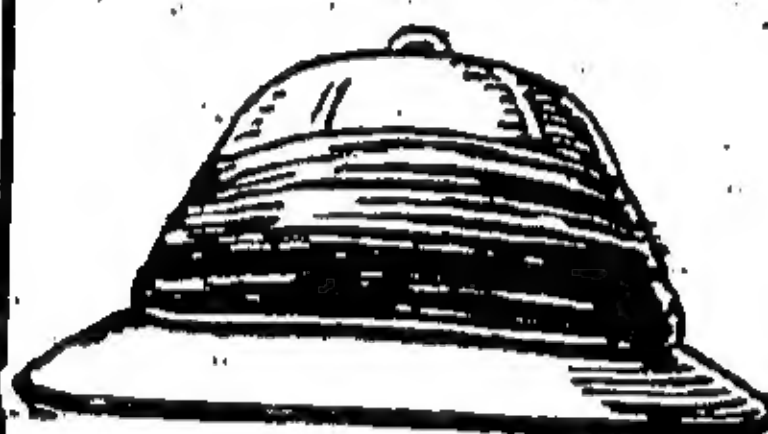
Cork and Rubber body covered with strong white drill, leather bound and chin strap. Has a smart white puggaree, is light in weight and waterproof.

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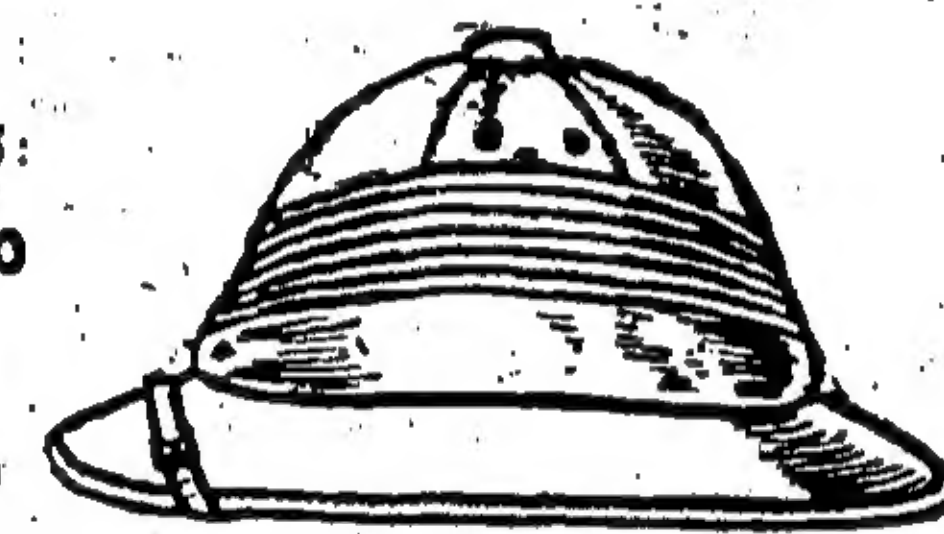
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# NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS.

- |      |   |                               |
|------|---|-------------------------------|
| 2721 | {Thou art Rises my Beloved. Back from France.           | Bass.                         |
| 2724 | {When you and I were young, Maggie. Ever of Thee.       | Trio.                         |
| 2725 | {Sonny Little "Fleur-de-Lis."                           | Co-tralto.                    |
| 2726 | {You'll always be the same. High Jinks.                 | Baby. Dust. Solo & Quartette. |
| 2731 | {God send you back To me. The Trail that leads to Home. | Baritone Solo & Quartette.    |

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Steamer.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	18th Apr. at 10.30 a.m.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	30th Apr. at noon.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	12th May.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd May.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	11th June.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	19th June.

1st class to London G\$48. (27.10.00), return G\$69. (£125).

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\*For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

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Steamer Tons &amp; Speed Leave Hongkong

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage &amp; Freight, apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291.

## JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

MANILA, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Tjikembang 12th Apr. | S.S. Arakan 14th May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points

in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA &amp; HONOLULU.

APRIL 15, JUNE 23, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street. Tel. 1934.

## THE ROYAL MAIL

## STEAM PACKET

## COMPANY.

## Owners of The "SHIRE"

Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED

KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 225, 226, 227, 228, 229.

## SHIPPING

## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kanchow	12th Apr. at 9 a.m.
AMOY, M'LA, CEBU & HILOTEAN	12th Apr. at noon	
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	13th Apr. at 9 a.m.	
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	14th Apr. at 9 a.m.	
TIENSIN	15th Apr. at d'light	
SHANGHAI	15th Apr. at d'light	
TIENSIN	15th Apr. at d'light	
SHANGHAI	17th Apr. at 4 p.m.	

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chibusa," "Tamio,"

and "Teian." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidsides; Electric

fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Tamio" &amp; "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chusan," "Sunning," "Yingchow," "Shan-

tung," and "Sinking," with excellent accommodation, electric

light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular

schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving

Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and

Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and

Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoid-

ing the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Apr. 11, 1917.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on at about	Will leave on at about	For
Tjikobas		17th Apr.	22nd Apr.	KOBE
Tjikini		18th Apr.	25th Apr.	SHANGHAI
Tjikap		8th May	14th May	KOBE

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and

have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at

through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building. 116

## THE EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN

## STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
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The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, en-

suring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are

lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric

Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston &amp; Co.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having

good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and

Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

Haiphong... J. W. Evans... FRI. 13th April, at 11 a.m.

Haiphong... A. E. Hodgins... FRI. 20th April, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near

Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM

## NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For Steamship On

HAIPHONG... Loksang... Thur., 12th Apr. at 7 a.m.

TIENSIN... Chipshing... Thur., 12th Apr. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI via Swatow... Wingang... Fri., 13th Apr. at d'light.

MANILA... Taisang... Sat., 14th Apr. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI... Choyang... Sun., 15th Apr. at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and

Rangoon.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and

carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and "Hankow," sometimes

calling at Cebu. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accom-

modation, and the ship deck can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-

modation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days for passengers and cargo, calling at other when

indicated.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-

date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Koda, Japen, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin,

calling at Weihai and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settle-

ment, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports

with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

The Jichang-Chungking

Shuhun, which has been under-

going her overhaul at the Kiang-

nan Dockyard, left Shanghai for

upriver on March 25. She now

carries a Chinese master, the

chief engineer being the only

foreigner in the service. The

Shuhun, which is also being

overhauled at Shanghai, will

leave to resume her run as soon

as repairs have been completed.

The Senzu Maru.

Japanese naval authorities

have practically given up all

hope for the missing Japanese

steamer Senzu Maru, 3,995 tons,

which was chartered by Frank

Waterhouse &amp; Company of Seat-

tle. She left Seattle with a full

cargo of iron material and cotton

for Yokohama on January 30

and should have arrived at Yo-

kohama by the end of February.

For nearly two weeks, Japanese

cruisers on the Pacific have been

searching for the missing ship,

but have failed to locate her.

Kobe-Shanghai Freight.

To relieve the freight congest-

ion at Kobe, where an immense

quantity of cargo is awaiting

shipment to Shanghai, the

N. Y. K. has decided to increase

its service, and the Milwaukee

and the Nigata Maru were to

leave Osaka on March 30 and 31.

The Chikuzen Maru and other

ships are to sail either from Kobe

or Osaka before April 15. It is

said that the Chikuzen Maru and

the Nigata Maru will continue

to be employed as extra steamers

on the Shanghai line and the

Nippon Yusen Kaisha hopes that

their services will remove the

congestion of shipment as far

as Shanghai is concerned.

German Shipping.

Quite recently, in a lecture

given to the Institute of Science

of Navigation, one of the largest

ship-owners in Hamburg stated

that since the outbreak of war

152 German ships, representing

432,000 registered tons, had been

destroyed by mines or torpedoes;

267 ships, with a cargo capacity

of 807,000 tons, had been captured

by the enemy and turned to his

own use; and 621 merchantships,

of 2







## STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

## THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Germans Ejected From Trenches.

London, April 11.

A Russian wireless official message says:—The enemy occupied our front trenches to the north of Bojuchko, but was driven out. The enemy forced an entrance into our trenches in the region of Terezhkovsk, in the direction of Sokol. He was compelled to evacuate after bayoneting our wounded men.

## STUBBORN RUSSO-TURKISH BATTLE.

London, April 11.

A Russian wireless official message says:—A stubborn battle is proceeding with the Turks in the region of Rasht, to the south of Uchovne.

## FREEDOM OF EDINBURGH.

Three Empire-Builders Honoured.

London, April 11.

Sir Robert Borden, General Smuts and the Maharaja of Bikanir have been given the freedom of the City of Edinburgh, the Lord Provost presiding over a great assembly of citizens in the Usher Hall.

Sir Robert Borden said that he and his fellow delegates had come to sit at the great council board of the nation to discuss vital questions of common concern. One of them was an Indian Prince, who was invested with the splendid traditions of his race and ancestry, and who was united to the British Crown by ties of fealty and devotion which were never more strikingly manifested than during the past three years. Another was a distinguished soldier-statesman who had served the Empire splendidly for many years in both capacities, although he had previously fought against us to the best of his great ability. To-day he and General Botha were great assets to the Empire and to the world.

Sir Robert Borden, continuing, said that a most reassuring statement of the conditions in the flying service was recently given at the Imperial War Cabinet. The position as disclosed might be summarised as follows:—As to machines, we are turning out to-day equal, if not superior, to any the Germans possessed, and they are being produced at a rapidly increasing rate. The average efficiency of the machines we are now using is equal to the average of German machines. A most important fact to remember was that the British air service was undertaking extensive duties of vital importance to operations in the field, which were not carried out and never attempted before to anything like the same extent by the German air service.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE BIG OFFENSIVE.

French Progress.

London, April 11.

A French communique states:—North of the Oise there was reciprocal artillery activity while south of the Oise we destructively bombarded German organisations east of Compiègne. On the south bank of the Aisne the enemy violently bombarded positions at the sector of Neuville-sur-Margival. On the left bank of the Meuse, in the direction of Bethincourt, our guns caught and completely destroyed a train.

## HINDENBURG'S CHEAP BLUFF.

London, April 10.

Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, in the course of his interview (the first part of which appeared in our issue of last night) said that he did not anticipate that there would be much material help from America within measurable time, and that would be the submarine's task to diminish it. He declared that in view of the fact that the English, assisted by the Allied Fleet, had been unable to overcome U-boatism, the American Fleet would not succeed. He boasted that the Entente was powerless against the submarines. He dwelt upon the latter's achievements and referred slightly to the possibility of America's readiness to proceed to Europe before a year, while the Entente had announced a decision of the war for this year. He proceeded to assert that the East front was so strong that General Brusilov's most ruthless sacrifices were unable to make headway. He claimed that events in Russia had promoted the German plans. Despite the necessity of concentrating forces last year for the repulse of Brusilov the limited resources then available in the West had repulsed the Anglo-French attack. Hindenburg continued rather inopportunistically: "Things to-day are fundamentally different on the Western Front, and we have become so strong that we can withstand every attack." He spoke complacently of the Central Powers' absolute security on all fronts and of their unprecedented strength and preparedness everywhere. He declared that the submarine calculations were turning out correctly, and concluded with an expression of confidence based upon a consideration of all human possibilities.

## AMERICAN LINER MINED.

Washington, April 11.

It is officially stated that the American liner New York struck a mine. The passengers were safely transferred and there were no casualties. She is proceeding under her own steam to a port not mentioned.

## RUSSIA KICKS AT PEACE TALK.

Petrograd, April 11.

At a congress of the Cadet, (otherwise the National Liberty) Party, M. Bolicheff, said that a body of bold persons in Petrograd had dared to talk of peace. What was the German Socialists' reply to the appeal of the Committee of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates to finish the war? They had launched clouds of gas against the Russians on the Stokhod. Russia must fight to victory and repay her debts to the Allies. Remember, he said, that the British Navy prevented the German fleet from reaching Petrograd in 1914 and that thousands of English and French fell in Gallipoli for Russia.

Two Ministers, Messrs. Milukoff and Nekrasoff, admitted that the success of the revolution was due to the Workmen's and Soldiers' Committee. M. Nekrasoff said that the friction between the Government and the Committee had never been serious. It was impossible to govern without the Committee, but the Government would never surrender to extremists.

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Final Dividend and Bonus.

Subject to audit the Directors of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., will recommend that a final dividend of £20 and a bonus dividend of \$10 per share be paid for account 1915, making \$30 per share for the year; an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1916, and a bonus of 29 per cent. on contributory premium. They will further recommend that £100,000 be passed to Reinsurance Fund, and that \$1,685,000 be carried forward to Underwriting Surplus Account, thus closing the account for 1915.

## GERMAN SHIPS IN U.S. PORTS.

70 vessels with a Tonnage of Over 500,000.

The merchant vessels belonging to Germany that are now lying in various United States ports are the following, according to an official list prepared at the Treasury Department in April 1916:—

New York.	
Adamastur	5,090
Allemanian	4,539
Armenia	5,454
Barbarossa	10,984
Bohemia	8,414
Olara Menig	1,635
Friedrich der Grosse	10,771
George Washington	25,570
Grosser Kurfurst	13,102
Harburg	4,472
Hamburg	10,531
Indes	1,749
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	19,361
Koenig Wilhelm II.	9,410
Magdeburg	4,497
Main	2,555
*Matador	1,468
Pennsylvania	13,333
Pisa	4,967
Portonia	2,778
President Grant	18,072
President Lincoln	18,198
Prinzess Irene	10,893
Prinz Eitel Friedrich	4,860
Prinz Joachim	4,780
Vaterland	54,282
	271,503

## Boston.

Kronprinzessin Cecilie	19,503
Oinoanet	16,339
Amerika	22,622
Willehard	5,640
Willehad	4,781
Kohn	7,409
Ockenfels	5,621
	81,895

## New Orleans.

Breslau	7,524
Andromeda	2,554

## San Francisco.

Serapis	4,768
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## Baltimore.

Bulgaria	11,440
Rhein	10,058
Neckar	9,835

## Charleston, S.O.

Liebfeld	4,525
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## Portland, Oregon.

*Dabek	2,728
Arnoldus Vinna	1,880
Kurt	1,731

## Savannah.

Hohenfels	2,074
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## Wilmington, N.C.

Nijaria	3,074
Kiel	4,494

## Philadelphia.

Rasatia	6,800
Prinz Oskar	6,028
Francis	4,637

## Seattle.

Saxonia	4,424
*Steinbek	2,164

## Honolulu.

Prinz Waldemar	3,227
Pommern	6,557
Gouverneur Jacobke	1,738
Holstein	5,644
Loong Moon	1,971
Staatssekretar Kraske	2,009
Leito	4,730
O. J. D. Albers	7,490
Hermes	1,180

## San Juan, P.R.

Odenwald	3,537
President	1,849

## Tempe.

Radolf Blumberg	1,769
Frieda Leonhardt	2,789
Vogean	3,718

## Norfolk.

Appam	7,781
Prinz Eitel Friedrich	8,797
Kronprinz Wilhelm	14,908

The total tonnage of these interned ships amounts to 611,669 tons. The statistics denote sailing ships.

## LAST NIGHT'S BIG FIRE.

Huge Damage at Messrs. Watson's Warehouse.

One of the biggest fires which has broken out in the Colony for some considerable time occurred last night on premises in the occupation of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., in Stanley Street, as a result of which damage to a very great extent was done, valuable stores of medicines and chemicals being totally destroyed by fire and water.

When the premises were locked as usual last night, at about five o'clock, nothing outward was noticed, but about three quarters of an hour later, dense volumes of smoke were seen to be issuing from the windows on the top floor. An alarm was immediately sent to the Fire Brigade Station, and in a very short space of time the Brigade arrived. Owing to the narrowness of the thoroughfare, some difficulty was experienced in getting the desired amount of water needed to quell the flames, but with little delay a steam fire engine was sent to work in Queen's Road, and in Stanley Street itself pipes were connected to hydrants. In addition, a float from the Harbour rendered aid. Station Superintendent Lane was in charge of the Brigade, and Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, D. S. P., and Chief Inspector Kerr were also present.

It is surmised that the fire broke out in the laboratory, where, in all probability, experiments had been in progress in the course of the afternoon, and the fact that there were large quantities of acids in the experimenting room no doubt assisted the fire, which quickly spread to the roof, despite the attempts of the Brigade. The roof was in a very short time burnt clean out, but the flames took little or no hold on the lower floors, due, it is thought, to the concrete floors, which held the flames in check.

The scene when the fire took a firm hold, and when it was realised that it was likely to be attended by serious consequences, is indescribable. The building has five floors and on the top storey many Chinese families live. There were seized with panic, and a rush was made into the street, the occupants carrying what few scanty possessions they could grab in their haste. It is believed that no lives were lost, a fortunate circumstance, due largely to the Brigade, which, besides concentrating its efforts on obtaining a hold on the seat of the conflagration, also rendered invaluable services in assisting the Chinese residents to leave the building.

While the fire was in progress, several small explosions were heard, and the Brigade had a hard time in confining the flames to the building, the top portion of which, it was seen, would be doomed, and in this the firemen were entirely successful. So far as can be ascertained, the only damage done below was that rendered by the water. At one time it was feared that the flames would spread to an adjacent bonded spirit warehouse, but the efforts of the Brigade fortunately prevented this circumstance, which would have had very serious results.

In addition to the good work done by the Brigade, a special tribute should be paid to the work of the Police Reserve, who considerably assisted by keeping the street free from crowds so as to give the firemen a better chance to proceed with their work. Chief Inspector Lammert (R.) should be especially mentioned.

Although signs that the flames had been got under control were evident at about seven o'clock, the Brigade did not relax its efforts, and streams of water continued to play on the building for some considerable time later, while during the night a strict watch was kept for any further signs of an outbreak.

Damage estimated at \$600,000 is said to have been caused, and although the building and stock is covered by insurance, a considerable loss has been suffered by the Colony owing to the fact that big stocks of medicines and drugs etc., have been destroyed.

## "M. G. C."

New Section of the Army in Three Months.

When, after a few months of war it became clear that one of the leading roles in the campaign to come would be played by the machine gun, the War Office, which had already overburdened the productive capacity of our factories, was compelled to call on them for a further effort. It is not generally known that when the British Headquarters in France sent a request in 1915 for every cavalry regiment and infantry battalion to be equipped with a larger number of machine guns than the two which had formerly been considered sufficient, the War Office was able instantly to meet the demand, and the supply has never ceased since.

It was soon evident, however, that although we had the guns, the decisive factor was the man behind it, and so there came into existence in October 1915 the Machine Gun Corps. This was instituted to train men for service in every branch requiring machine guns, from the infantry to the armoured cars; nor was it only gunners who were to be supplied. Artificers skilled in gun repairs, drivers and good horsemasters, transport officers and sergeants, farriers, harness makers, signallers, range-takers, water-carriers, and cooks all had to be supplied, and in addition there was the work of bombing to be taught.

Very few people can have any idea of the immensity and the complexity of the task that was thrown on the few officers responsible for the organisation of the first training centre. It was on October 18, 1915, that the general officer commanding reached the site. On October 22 a fatigues party arrived and began to carry out the plans of the general. In the course of the ensuing week, officers, motor-cars, stationery, and guns—all the impedimenta of instruction and organisation—poured in.

On November 18, 1,010 men joined up, three days later 2,000 more came in, and the extent of the straits thrown on the staff by this rush may be gauged from the fact that the quartermaster-sergeant, who had a bed in his office, was unable to get into it for seventy-two consecutive hours. It is hardly to be wondered at that on November 22 there was some shortage of food for dinner. Every one pulled together with a good will, however, and by prompt measures a satisfying tea was served.

By November 28 there were 370 officers, 145 guns, four wagons, and 3,125 N. O. O. and men at the centre, and on the next day 2,182 more men reported. The growth of the corps was so extraordinary that in less than one month thirty-six companies of machine gunners were formed, and in two months there were nearly a thousand officers and 7,000 N. O. O. and men, with 600 guns in the corps.

On February 7 and 8, 1916, the first twelve machine-gun companies left the centre for overseas.

There are two kinds of machine guns in use at the front—one the Maxim, the other the Lewis, which is lighter and more portable than the Vickers-Maxim, and can be fired from the shoulder.

The heavier guns are no longer under the control of the battalion commanders, but are managed by a specially formed machine gun company by each brigade, so that they can be concentrated or dispersed on a brigade frontage as the situation requires. The Lewis guns are left with the battalions, to be handled according to the needs of the battalion front by the colonel and his Lewis gun officer and detachment.

The training through which all officers and men qualifying for the Machine Gun Corps have to pass is strenuous. No man over thirty-five is eligible, and this can be understood when it is remembered that a gun's crew may often have to carry a gun down a waterlogged trench, to transport it and all its apparatus across a No Man's Land which is slippery with mud and pitted with shell holes, and then to dig or otherwise manufacture an emplacement for it in a newly-captured trench.

## THEFT FROM SIKH TEMPLE.

An Indian was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing 19 gold and silver articles, to the value of \$165, and \$70.70 in money, the property of a fellow Indian living at the Sikh Temple, Wanchai.

Witness said that when he went to his compartment, he found that box had been broken open and the lock wrenched off. Complainant added that when he missed the property he reported the matter at the No. 2 Police Station. Defendant had been living at the Sikh Temple as an unemployed.

Defendant said he had won the articles while gambling at a house.

Inspector Sim said that complainant had reported to the Police that his quarters had been entered. It was alleged that while the priest, with his wife and others, were at prayer, the defendant, who lived beneath the temple, went into the house and broke the lock of a box.

Defendant was sent to prison for four months.

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve), state:—

Summer Uniform. All white uniform of 1916 or previous issues which requires alteration or to be condemned as unfit must be produced at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, April 17.

All ranks to whom this notice applies must produce their uniform for inspection, but they themselves may attend in plain clothes.

The names of men not yet in possession of any white uniform must be at once sent by equipment officers to the Store Sergeant, Central Station.

Band and Orchestra. Friday, April 13.—Band Practice.

Monday, April 16.—Music Class.

Wednesday, April 18.—Band Practice.

Thursday, April 19.—Orchestra Practice.

All these fixtures are for 8 p.m. Police School.

Class XI (Inspector Gordon).—Tuesday, April 17.

Strength. P.O. 665 Frost is invalided out.

The officers' training includes topography, revolver firing, stable management, tactics, range finding and distance judging, all of which has to be done in three weeks. The training of the N. O. O. includes gun drill, the mechanism of the gun, tactics, the making of emplacements, and trench relief. Riding and driving are subjects in which both officers and men receive specially careful instruction.

Two other important branches of the work of training for the Machine Gun Corps are the signalling school and the artificers' school. At the first, which is at present the largest in the kingdom, the course lasts for sixty-one days, and includes instruction in signalling with large and small flags, lamps and heliographs, and, of course, the inevitable buzzers and telephones.

The men of the artificers' school have ten weeks' instruction in order to fit them for the work of what one may call running repairs in the field. The first five weeks are spent on the Vickers gun and its appliances, which include rifles, pistols, and range-finders. Then come three weeks at bench work, such as filing, riveting, and soldering, while rough joinery in the carpenter's shop fills up the remaining two weeks.

The Machine Gun Corps of to-day is a little army in itself. It has already its traditions of smartness and efficiency, and is now in thorough working order. The mishaps of the first days, when it happened, for example, that each man's pay had to be collected from his original unit before it could be paid to him, have all been overcome by improved organisation. Of the valor of the corps ample proof has been given in more than one recent battle.

## THE GYMKHANA.

Entries for the First Meeting.

The first Gymkhana of the season takes place on the 21st inst. The entries are as follows:—

Half Mile Race.—Tom Oobleigh, King Dick, Magic Dahlia, Shashi (Brown Ben), Sangala, Moka (Mo), Rex (Merry Mouse), Hong On.

Gymkhana Stakes.—Cadsow's Waif (Eek), Oak Bay, Yid, Town Mouse, King Dick, Australian Chief, Pingwa Chief, Obboise Dahlia, Field Mouse, Warriahini, Ben Bolt (King Ben), Tittlemouse, Tant Pasing, Capt. Taylor, Capt. Goldsey, Messrs. Moxon, Sutton, Blason, Barton, Seth, Bremner, Congdon.

One Mile Race.—King Dick, Magic Dahlia, Ploughed Field, Hush Hush, Field Mouse, Sangala, Moka, Ben Bolt, Whipper In, Rex. Ladies' Nomination.—Capt. Taylor, Capt. Goldsey, Messrs. Sedgewick, Moxon, E. Barton, Mead, L. Barton, Fisher, Sutton, Blason, H. Seth, Congdon.

Class Handicap.—Ben Bolt, Whipper In, Rex, Ploughed Field, Field Mouse, Warriahini, Tittlemouse, Cadsow's Waif, Oak Bay, Yid, Town Mouse, King Dick, Australian Chief, Pingwa Chief, Magic Dahlia, Choice Dahlia.

## LIFE ON THE TIGRIS.

Shanghai Man's Impressions.

Writing to a friend in Shanghai from Basra on February 1st, 1917, Lieut. E. H. Williams, R.E., L.W.T. (British Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force) says:—

"I am second in command of a paddle hospital steamer. She is 232 ft. in length by 60 ft. beam and is fitted with wireless. This river is only a canal. Scowbov Creek is as good. Above Amarah it becomes more like a river. There is about 30 miles of narrow and the banks are worse than Tientsin river: it is a constant game to get around them. Above Amarah the river is wider and it is much the same as a crooked 'S' continuously winding round from one direction to another, with moving shoals. The river begins to fall in June and from July to November it is shallow. It is then hard to get four feet of water. It is unlike the Yangtze, which falls in winter, but it is not to be compared with the Yangtze. We have to tie up to the bank of the river to allow down steamers to pass. Above Amarah we stick her nose into the bank so as to allow them to pass. There is nothing in it. I take my watch in command. The first trip I sketched it out and got it into my head. We take up troops to the firing line and bring down the wounded. This country you will have difficulty in picturing to your mind's eye. It is devoid of trees, houses, cultivation and everything, when 40 miles up. There is only a vast stretch of desert through which the Tigris winds. As for life, one can count on his fingers the Arabs he sees the whole journey up. It is the most desolate, barren waste of interminable flat land I have ever seen, or ever shall see. It is like being at sea, with the difference that the sky meets the land instead of water. Manners are pottering about on shore in Basra. Young is on shore at a place up river called Allah Garbi; his duty will be to drop tin-can boys and mark the deepest water channels. He went up in my boat to Allah Garbi. Wallace is in command of a petty steamer (London County Council). Dan King fell overboard and was fished out of the water; he is superintending, or second in command, Daly and also Mennell are in command of 'penny steamers.' Chapman is second in command of a stern wheeler."

"The temperatures went to 112 degrees last summer, in October told me. We carry two Sisters on board. There are hundreds of Sisters about Mesopotamia. I am in good taste, but shall be glad to get back. We had a day's camp, but the rain was cold and on the 10th we were told to move on. The 11th we moved on to the 12th. The 13th we moved on to the 14th. The 15th we moved on to the 16th. The 17th we moved on to the 18th. The 19th we moved on to the 20th. The 21st we moved on to the 22nd. The 23rd we moved on to the 24th. The 25th we moved on to the 26th. The 27th we moved on to the 28th. The 29th we moved on to the 30th. The 31st we moved on to the 1st. The 2nd we moved on to the 3rd. The 3rd we moved on to the 4th. The 4th we moved on to the 5th. The 5th we moved on to the 6th. The 6th we moved on to the 7th. The 7th we moved on to the 8th. The 8th we moved on to the 9th. The 9th we moved on to the 10th. The 10th we moved on to the 11th. The 11th we moved on to the 12th. The 12th we moved on to the 13th. The 13th we moved on to the 14th. The 14th we moved on to the 15th. The 15th we moved on to the 16th. The 16th we moved on to the 17th. The 17th we moved on to the 18th. The 18th we moved on to the 19th. The 19th we moved on to the 20th. The 20th we moved on to the 21st. The 21st we moved on to the 22nd. The 22nd we moved on to the 23rd. The 23rd we moved on to the 24th. The 24th we moved on to the 25th. The 25th we moved on to the 26th. The 26th we moved on to the 27th. The 27th we moved on to the 28th. The 28th we moved on to the 29th. The 29th we moved on to the 30th. The 30th we moved on to the 31st. The 31st we moved on to the 1st. The 1st we moved on to the 2nd. The 2nd we moved on to the 3rd. The 3rd we moved on to the 4th. The 4th we moved on to the 5th. The 5th we moved on to the 6th. The 6th we moved on to the 7th. The 7th we moved on to the 8th. The 8th we moved on to the 9th. The 9th we moved on to the 10th. The 10th we moved on to the 11th. The 11th we moved on to the 12th. The 12th we moved on to the 13th. The 13th we moved on to the 14th. The 14th we moved on to the 15th. The 15th we moved on to the 16th. The 16th we moved on to the 17th. The 17th we moved on to the 18th. The 18th we moved on to the 19th. The 19th we moved on to the 20th. The 20th we moved on to the 21st. The 21st we moved on to the 22nd. The 22nd we moved on to the 23rd. The 23rd we moved on to the 24th. The 24th we moved on to the 25th. The 25th we moved on to the 26th. The 26th we moved on to the 27th. The 27th we moved on to the 28th. The 28th we moved on to the 29th. The 29th we moved on to the 30th. The 30th we moved on to the 31st. The 31st we moved on to the 1st. The 1st we moved on to the 2nd. The 2nd we moved on to the 3rd. The 3rd we moved on to the 4th. The 4th we moved on to the 5th. The 5th we moved on to the 6th. The 6th we moved on to the 7th. The 7th we moved on to the 8th. The 8th we moved on to the 9th. The 9th we moved on to the 10th. The 10th we moved on to the 11th. The 11th we moved on to the 12th. The 12th we moved on to the 13th. The 13th we moved on to the 14th. The 14th we moved on to the 15th. The 15th we moved on to the 16th. The 16th we moved on to the 17th. The 17th we moved on to the 18th. The 18th we moved on to the 19th. The 19th we moved on to the 20th. The 20th we moved on to the 21st. The 21st we moved on to the 22nd. The 22nd we moved on to the 23rd. The 23rd we moved on to the 24th. The 24th we moved on to the 25th. The 25th we moved on to the 26th. The 26th we moved on to the 27th. The 27th we moved on to the 28th. The 28th we moved on to the 29th. The 29th we moved on to the 30th. The 30th we moved on to the 31st. The 31st we moved on to the 1st. The 1st we moved on to the 2nd. The 2nd we moved on to the 3rd. The 3rd we moved on to the 4th. The 4th we moved on to the 5th. The 5th we moved on to the 6th. The 6th we moved on to the 7th. The 7th we moved on to the 8th. The 8



## ENGLAND.

## What She Means to Me.

Chris Massie, writing to the *Daily News*, from France, says:—I do not think there is enough power in language to describe the sensations of a British soldier, who, after long service in France, returns for a short interval to his native land. Music of a noble character might explain a little of what he feels, but even that only vaguely—only a bare explanation of things on the surface of the soul. "The very deep has no interpretation either in art or literature."

If I were a Frenchman no doubt I should love France as much; but I am an Englishman, and I love England, I love England. I am a Socialist, and I know there are Socialists who are dull enough to despise this sentiment; but these men have not delved deep enough into primary causes; they do not see that nationality is a legitimate claim—an instinct, and a true instinct.

The love of one's country does not necessarily imply blind confidence in everything English. Love is a feeble, foolish thing when it places passion before judgment. The true lover, the true patriot, would place the integrity of his country before popular sentiment and be ready and even eager to lose caste for himself that he may gain honour for his country.

But if only in a domestic sense the love of one's country is as natural as the love of one's mother. There is a passion about the beauty of our land which brings tears to the eyes. All of us return to France with that account of ourselves. It has been an emotional experience beyond compare. War gets its tragic music out of men; it places a finger on every nerve; it digs deep into human nature, and brings to the surface the elements of life. For strange men such as we are a visit to England as a visit to Palestine, a trip to London, a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Out here I have visualised St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. I have written of them as they seemed to me in France. I have loved them as I thought they ought to be loved. But I have seen them again and now I know that I can never love them as they deserve to be loved.

And the National Gallery? I do not mean the structure, but the pictures it contains. You feel like offering up a prayer, which is perhaps the best prayer—to feel like offering up one. Turner and Constable teach me again to love England. Every picture is much gift of immortal life to the glory of our land, to the dignity of our race. . . . In England to-day one can feel the intimate presence of Shakespeare and Milton.

And yet I have not changed my Socialist propensities at all. I have only broadened them. The national sense has strengthened my Socialism. I cannot feel for the French or Russians what I feel for my own people. I am still a Socialist, but I have gathered a little more experience and a little more public feeling. I am an Englishman after all.

I have often wondered why Ireland and Scotland claim for themselves all the romantic associations—all the heroic lore, connected with our isles. An Irishman will talk for hours about Ireland, and a Scotsman will talk for years about Scotland. An Englishman never talks about England. Why is that? Most of the songs we sing at the front are songs of Scotland and Ireland. "Tipperary," "A Little Bit of Heaven," "Sing a Song of Bonnie Scotland," "When Irish Eyes are Smiling," "If they ask you where you come from"—and so on. The other songs are ragtime melodies of America: "Dixie," "Tennessee," "Kentucky," are the historic objects of haunting melodies. Of England there is nothing. You might search the back of your brain and find "Land of Hope and Glory," but that is rather above the average Tommy's medium.

We do not talk about England. All Scotland worships Bobbie Burns. We listen and marvel, and often join in the chorus of adulation. But we never counter it with Shakespeare; we don't mention Milton; we never

"swank" about Keats or Coleridge. There is a good reason provided in the fact that not so many Englishmen have read these worthies. But I have read Burns far more scrupulously than many enthusiastic Scotsmen. I have loved him for his art and humanity, and honoured him as a pioneer, as I have honoured Cowper and Blake and Keats, who were all pioneers in their several ways.

Against all this is the silence of an Englishman. He will shout the praises of Jock and Paddy, but for himself there is a fine aloofness, an intern disdaint.

Are our traditions so great that we cannot measure them off with the tongue? Perhaps there is something in that, but it does not account altogether for the attitude of boredom. Magna Charta, the Reformation, Cromwell, and succeeding battles for popular representation and public rights, are things which an Englishman hates to discuss. Even the golden story of the Armada scarcely rouses his enthusiasm. It is very beautiful, he thinks, in the history books for little children.

All this however, is only on the surface of the Englishman. Englishmen dread sentiment and detect heroics, and perhaps for the very reason that they are the most heroic and sentimental people in the world. Strangely enough, an Englishman can be splendidly emotional—in the French language—and not feel conscious of making a fool of himself. In English it is all different. When he is talking English he is talking sense—horse sense; and any departure from that is an inflection, an inexpressible insult to one's race.

It is rather a pity that we are so ponderous, so heavy-handed, for beneath the difficulties of language is a rich vein of feeling, the unexplored territory of Albion. Every Englishman has his own England. It is most often in the heart of some woman, set to sweet music, against the background of a Sussex lane or a Devonshire dale. For myself, I have been moving my body about from one chalky shell hole to another on the Somme, but in actuality I have been living in my Beech Wood beyond Chingford. I used to dream of it in those old pre-war days. I saw it peopled by Elizabethan folk when those grand old trees were saplings and the world young. I have loved it so much that I could not visit it in uniform. . . . There is some place, somewhere, for all of us which is most specially and particularly—England.

I hate war. That is said by every strong true soldier in France. We are fighting to end all. The possibility of such a world disaster must not occur again. We are even ready to give you a glut of it—to the last moment, providing it is to be an end—and for ever.

But I love England—my country. "There's a sneaking feeling round my heart," and I cannot help myself. If it were a sin I should still love England. But as it is not a sin, but a true instinct, like brother for brother, like child for mother—I am happy in my love. That is what I feel, and what all fighting Englishmen feel. It is a good feeling.

## French National Service.

Paris, Feb. 8.—A Bill tabled by M. Clementel (Minister of National Economy) in the Senate this afternoon is designed to provide the Government with the necessary powers to requisition establishments connected with national defence or food supplies, as well as all French males between the ages of 18 to 80 who are not mobilised. Tillers of the soil, persons employed in national defence, functionaries, and civil servants regarded as indispensable are not to be summoned, subject to certain conditions. As in England, an appeal will first be made for volunteers. As a result of a conference between M. Herriot (Minister of Public Works) and delegates of the big stores, the Bon Marche, the Louvre, the Printemps, and similar establishments will close at 5.45 p.m. until the days lengthen. The Government intend shortly to ask the Chamber to sanction a measure authorising war bread in the form of an addition of 15 per cent of maize, rye, or barley to wheat flour, and prohibiting the sale of new bread.

## \$5,790,000 A DAY.

## Munitions and War Expenditure.

Westminster, February 13.—Mr. Bonar Law, in moving Votes of Credit for £550,000,000 in the House of Commons to-day, gave an interesting review of our financial position. He estimated that this colossal sum would only carry the Government on to the end of May.

The figures given by Mr. Bonar Law showed that our daily expenditure had reached the highest point yet recorded in the war. The average expenditure in the early part of the financial year was £4,520,000. It was £5,710,000 in the last period under review, and had now risen to £5,790,000. A great part of the increase was due to the additional expenditure on munitions. There had been an increase of over £1,000,000 a day on the Army, Navy, and munitions since the beginning of the financial year. But it should be remembered that there were 14 times as many troops on the different fronts as there were at the beginning of the war, and that the smallest increase in the different kinds of munition, as compared with the average in the first year, was 28-fold.

Mr. Bonar Law estimated that the total expenditure for the financial year would be £2,140,000,000. The total expenditure since the beginning of the war would be £4,200,000,000. At the end of the financial year the total National Debt would be between £3,800,000,000 and £3,900,000,000. Advances to the Allies and Dominions would be about £890,000,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer ended with some hopeful words about the Loan. He was certain the number of applications would be greater than even before, and believed that the amount of money paid in by the general public would also be greater than in any previous loan.

Mr. McKenna followed, and criticised the Government for asking for such a large amount of money at one time. He suggested that the Government intended either that the House should not review the expenditure until June or that the money should last over what might prove to be a Parliamentary recess. "Or an election," Mr. Hodge added. Seizing on the interruption, Mr. McKenna declared that if the sum was asked for with the object of tiding over the period of an election the House of Commons ought to be told so.

Mr. Bonar Law at once disposed of this line of argument. He showed that he had done exactly the same thing that Mr. Asquith did a year ago, and said that the question of an election had never entered his mind.

Mr. McKenna promptly shifted his ground. He asked for a calculation of the relative cost of a division of the Army whether it was employed in France, Salonica, or Mesopotamia. We had Imperial responsibilities and political relationships which had compelled the long distance campaign, but he felt sure that if the Government had a free hand they would abandon some of them. He argued that it was the duty of the Government to take care that they were not extended one inch beyond the absolute necessities of the case.

At this point a member asked the question which many must have had on the tip of the tongue, "Why did you go to Salonica?" There were many campaigns, Mr. McKenna replied, that we could not avoid, and the question was what we were going to do now. But he did not pursue the subject, and turned to criticism some of the new Ministerial arrangements. The debate on general war topics was continued until a late hour.

At question-time, Mr. Balfour stated that action had been taken to express the gratitude of the nation for Mr. Gerard's work on behalf of British civilians and prisoners of war in Germany.

Mr. Macpherson announced that Lord Derby had decided to appoint a tribunal consisting of a High Court Judge, aided by a chemical expert as assessor, to inquire into all the circumstances which preceded and attended the raid upon Sir Theodore Cook's room at the office of the *Field* newspaper.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Another Bank for Peking. It is reported that General Fung Kuei-cheng, Vice-President, General Chang Fan and General Ni Shu-chung will join together in a great banking enterprise. The bank will be opened in the capital, and called the Chin Obeng (City of Gold) Bank. Preparations are being made to commence the banking enterprise at an early date.

Chinese Biscuits. In reply to a dispatch of the Civil Governor of Kiangsu, who has requested the Peking Government to encourage the manufacture of foreign biscuits of Chang Hui Shieh Chi Company, the Customs Administration has issued an instruction to exempt the export duty of the produce of the Company and levy only once a 5 per cent. tax on that which is transported from one place to another in the country, thus avoiding the payment of the usual *likin*, but when the goods reach the Cienmen Cui in Peking transit dues should be paid. *Peking Daily News*.

South African Trade Marks. Thanks to a new law which went into effect the first of the year, American manufacturers will no longer be required to make separate registrations of their trade marks or patents in the various states of the Union of South Africa, says a U. S. Commerce Report. Under the new enactment, single applications can be made to the Union of South Africa, covering protection in the following constituent states: Cape Province, Natal, Orange Free State, and the Transvaal. Separate applications will be still necessary for trade marks and patents for Rhodesia, which does not form a part of the Union of South Africa. The new act facilitates protective action in trade mark and patent registry for American manufacturers, and will afford a considerable reduction in the initial cost of securing such protection in the states of the Union of South Africa. The act follows the British law in general, in which registration is evidence of title which becomes conclusive if no action to cancel is brought within the legal period.

China's Export of Flour. It is reported that the Chinese Government proposes, in order to encourage wheat growing and the manufacture of flour in the interior of China, to permit the unrestricted export of flour by either native or foreign merchants, except in circumstances such as a famine, when the local authorities may prohibit the export. A tax of 40 cents will be charged on every 50 lb. The Japanese Consul at Manila, in a report to the Tokyo Foreign Office, recently drew attention to the opportunities offered in the Philippines for Japanese to compete with Americans in the wheat and flour market of the islands. Wheat is mostly imported from Australia and the United States, the latter country now holding the market as Australia is unable to export. A demand for Japanese cereals was started last year when freight rates from America were so high, and in September and October several ship loads were sent to the islands from Japan. But the market was overstocked and as soon as the Japanese wheat appeared on the market the cereal firms of Manila cut prices and even underbid the cheaper Japanese product. Now however, the consular reports a more favourable situation. Owing to the bad wheat crops in the United States wheat and flour prices at Manila have risen to such a high level as P.20. This turn can be taken advantage of by Japanese wheat men who can supply their goods at lower figures. The latest custom house reports at Manila, indeed, endorse this view. December's import of Japanese flour was only 3,500 bags, but in January 31,010 bags were imported.

St. George's Cave made an interesting announcement on a domestic question. It was that in view of the necessity of calling up certain drivers, the Commissioner of Police proposed, with his approval, to license qualified women to be drivers of public carriages.

## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES.  
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.		
Banks	b.	\$705
Marine Insurances.		
Cantons	b.	\$375
North Chinas	b.	\$150
Unions	b.	\$910
Yangtzes	b. ex 73	\$385
FIRE-INSURANCES.		
China Fires	b.	\$155
H. K. Fires	b.	\$353

SHIPPING.		
Douglases	n.	\$86
Steamboats	sa.	\$18
Indos (Def.)	b.	\$120
Indos (Prof.)	n.	\$41
Shells	n.	\$108
Ferries	b.	\$34

REFINERIES.		
Sugars	n.	\$114
Malabons	b.	\$51

MINING.		
Kallans	n.	\$61
Langkats	b.	\$17
Raub	b.	\$220
Tronohs	n.	\$276
Urals	n.	\$28

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.		
H. K. Wharves	b.	\$31
Kowloon Docks	b.	\$123
Shai Docks	b.	\$89

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.		
Centrals	b.	\$96
H. K. Hotels	n.	\$102
Land Invest.	b.	\$97
H'phreys Est.	n.	\$325
K'loon Lands	n.	\$38
Shai Lands	n.	\$80
West Points	b.	\$75

COTTON MILLS.		
Ewos	n.	\$147
Kung Yiks	b.	\$13
Shai Cottons	b.	\$117
Yangtzepeeps	n.	\$6

MISCELLANEOUS.		
Borneos	sa.	\$3
China Light & P. b.	\$4.75	
Providents	n.	\$3
Dairy Farms	b.	\$39
Green Islands	n.	\$3.65
H. K. Electrics	b.	\$50
H. K. Ice Co.	n.	\$151
Ropes	n.	\$19
Steel Foundries	n.	\$10
Trams, Low Level	n.	\$7.40
Trams, Peak, old	n.	\$29.8
Trams, Peak, new	n.	\$1
Laundries	b.	\$8.40
U. Waterboats	n.	\$162
Watsons	sa.	\$6
Wm. Powells	b.	\$6
Morning Posts	n.	\$29

CORRECTED TO NOON THURSDAY APRIL 12, 1917.  
BENJAMIN & POTTS.  
Share and General Brokers.  
Princes Building.  
Tel. address: Broker.

## EXCHANGE.

SELLING.		
T/T	2/4 1/2	
Demand	2/4 5/16	
30 d/a.	2/4 3/8	
60 d/a.	2/4 3/8	
4 m/s.	2/4 9/16	
T/T Shanghai	Nom.	
T/T Singapore	10 1/4	
T/T Japan	109 1/2	
T/T India	Nom.	
Demand, India	Nom.	
T/T San Francisco	56	
co & New York	138	
T/T Java	Nom.	
T/T Marks	323	
T/T France	323 1/2	
Demand, Paris	323 1/2	

BUYING.		
4 m/s. L/O	2/5 1/16	
4 m/s. D/P	2/5 3/16	
6 m/s. L/O	2/5 5/16	
30 d/a. Sydney & Melbourne	2/5 5/16	
30 d/a. San Francisco & New York	57 1/4	
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.	
4 m/s. France	335	
6 m/s. France	340	
Demand, Germany	56 1/2	
Demand, New York	56 1/2	
T/T Bombay	Nom.	
T/T Calcutta	Nom.	
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.	
Demand, Manila	112	
Demand, Singapore	100 1/4	
On Haiphong	37	prem.
On Saigon	24 1/2	prem.
On Bangkok	65 1/2	
Sovereign	84 1/2	Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	4840	
Bar Silver, per oz.	56 1/2	

SUBSIDIARY COINS.		
Chinese	20 cts. pieces	6 1/2 dis.
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces	6 1/2 dis.
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces	6 1/2 dis.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:		
Chinese	20 cts. pieces	6 1/2 dis.
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces	6 1/2 dis.
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces	6 1/2 dis.

## BANKS.

## BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

## INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

## NOTICES.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	EVERY 15 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
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4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A	



